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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

CAVALRY COMING HOME. ROUGH RIDERS AND FIRST REGULARS SAIL.

ROOSEVELT'S MEN MARCH THROUGH SANTIAGO STREETS-ALL ANX-10US TO FIGHT AGAIN

IN THE FALL

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7 .- The 1st Regular Cavalry and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, known ough Riders, sailed this afternoon on the transports Miami and Matteawan. Of the Rough Riders the following remain here sick: Second Lieutenant William Tiffany, Troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, Troop G, and Privates William Hoyle, Troop E; F. G. Whalen, Troop A, and T. D. Steadman, Troop D. They will probably leave in ten days, in care of Dr.

Cummings's battery will sail this evening on

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the of the regiment and the company letter osevelt rode at the head of the regiit marched down the Alameda skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami

All the men looked worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while other were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts, with their old equipexpressed regret at leaving their ave companions behind, but were wild with joy of

They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy, and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the

Lieutenant Stedberg, of the 4th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rivers, of the 3d Cavalry, members General Young at Montauk Point at once. They

General Wheeler sails on the Miami. Sever hundred and fifty men of General Kent's division, the 6th and the 13th Infantry, will sail to-

The Alicante, the first Spanish transport, arrived this afternoon and General Shafter expects to begin shipping the Spanish prisoners of war by her to-morrow.

NINE DEATHS, AND OVER THIRTY-SIX HUN-DRED MEN ON THE SICK LIST.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- General Shafter's daily report to the War Department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adjutant-General Corbin to-night, follows:

Santiago de Cuba, August 7, 1898.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Sanitary report for August 6: Total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,635; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477. Deaths August 5:

Private M. W. DESMOND, Company L. 9th Massachusetts; typhoid fever.

Private DALLAS TANNAY, Company K, 34th Michigan,

Deaths on August 6: Private GEORGE P. M'LAUGHLIN, Company B, 9th Massachusetts; typhold fever. Private JOHN A. LEWIS, Company B, 28th Infantry; chronic diarrhose.

Major M. J. O'CONNOR, 5th Massachusetts, pernictous majorial fever.

Correct ALTIFET E Fred H. Company A, 2d Infantry;

perniclous remittent fever.

Private Director reasons of Company B, 21st Infantry;

chronic diarrhesa.

Private ANTHONY MASSA, Company A. 7th Infantry; SHAFTER, Major-General.

SHAFTER REPORTS THE START.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- General Shafter's troops at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of two regiments of cavalry are now en route from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, as indicated in the following dispatch received to-night at the War Department from General Shafter: Santiago de Cuba, August 7.

Adjutant-General, Washington. The Gate City, with 550 men, 3d and 6th Cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning. SHAFTER, Major-General.

Three other transports bearing troops will leave Santiago to-morrow, and two are scheduled to start on Tuesday. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

SHAFTER'S MEN MAY BE DELAYED.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the Department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town. General Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of aff sirs, and all the help in the power of the Department will be given to him, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafters soldiers cannot be embarked before September 1.

Meanwhile the big hospital and camp at Montauk Point are being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is a doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond Harbor, provision will be made for a number of light-draught sidewheel steamers, possibly New-York ferryboats, to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

TRANSPORTS FOR SHAFTER'S PRISONERS

Washington, Aug. 7 .- The War Department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress o far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this pur-Dose are now on the way to Santiago, and, barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about August 13, when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at Once to Spain. It is recalled that most of the Other competitors for the transportation contract required until September 1 to accomplish the embarkation, which, under the present arrangement, it is expected, will be completed by August 15, or very soon thereafter.

SHE HOLDS NEW-CHWANG AND THE "OPEN DOOR" IS CLOSED.

Lordon, Aug. 8.-The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says

"Russia is now practically in possession of New-Chwang, and the 'open door' in North

China is already shut."

OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

GENERAL DUFFIELD AND OTHERS QUAR-ANTINED AT TAMPA.

Washington, Aug. 7.-A telegram was ceived to-day from Brigadier-General Duffield, who has returned to the United States from Santiago, where he was stricken with yellow fever. The officers named in the dispatch have furloughed by the War Department and

cretary my appreciation of his remer

ort Logan, Colorado, Captainat adjutant-general, Washing-H. Dunn, ich Massachusetts, it Lieutenant H. E. Wilkins, 2d 1997, White States Infantry, Bridgeton, tenant Mark L. Horsey, 12th 2017, East Cerinth, Me. First H. Revers, 6th United States Ma.: First Lieutenant J. W. 1998, Market Infantry, Syracuse, N. Y. Rudolph Hans, 3th Michigan, Second Lieutenant C. O'Reilly Migan, Detroit, Mich.; Second Lieutenant C. O'Reilly Migan, Detroit, Mich.; Second Lieutenant F. Sullivan, 2th Massachusetts, ting Assistant Surgeon Frank ek City.

SINKS A SPANISH SLOOP.

Key West, Aug. 7.- The tug Hudson, which has been with the Uncas on the north coast blockade, sank a little Spanish sloop a few nights ago and captured another one off Car-

loaded with fish, a quantity of which was serve" up for breakfast by the Hudson's men, who Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to had been out for a month and had little left in the way of provisions. Three Spaniards who ere on the Cristina put off in their tender when they saw the Hudson approaching, and while reconncitring near Coame last night, ran

> The converted yacht Onelda also came from the blockade to-day. She reports that day before yesterday a body of Spanish infantry fired about thirty rifle shots at her from a point on the beach several miles east of Morro Castle. The gunboat did not return the fire.

COLORED SOLDIER TAKEN FROM JAIL.

SHAFTER'S DAILY HEALTH REPORT | MEN OF THE NINTH CAVALRY RESCUE A COM-RADE WHO WAS UNDER ARREST IN TAMPA.

Tampa, Flu., Aug. 7 (Special). Last night, just | fantry are moving to his support. alry forced open the county jail and took there from one of their comrades who was a prisoner The portion of the regiment which was left in this numbered about one-half, and last night were passing through Tampa from Por: Tampa City to Montauk Point. When the train carbines, quickly left the coaches and made double-

tear down the station. Finally they were shown through the cells of the station, and found that

They then started for the jull in a double-quick Private A. S. GILLS, Company H, 34th Michigan; typhoid As they neared the place they threw out a strong picket of guards, and every avenue that appronched the prison was closely guarded by the black soldiers. In the mean time the jailer had been telephoned to that they were coming, and what they intended to do. He was told from the police station to hold to his man, and that a strong guard of armed police was being gathered,

and would be dispatched to his aid. The mob arrived at the fall and tore down the big gate in the jall yard fence. The front door, is only of wood, was battered down, and the crowd swarmed up the stairs to where the jaffer and his family lived. There he had a sick wife and three children, also ill. They got the der, and by threats of death to himself and fun-forced him to open the ceil and let the priser out. The jaller did this without resistan tempt to parley and gain time, and as a result ey had the man and were gone before the posse

incy had the man and were gone before the passes arrived to assist him.

Had the jaller so desired he could have easily detended himself and the prisoner, the jail being one of the best in the country, but he falled to take advantage of his chance and the men were out and gone in a few moments. When they left the train armed men look charge of the engine and would not let the enuncer move under any consideration until the others returned and were arrely aboard.

riely aboard.
As they returned to the train every man empties
is carbine and revolver in every direction, and the
shabitants of that portion of the city were badly

climits of that portion of the city were tasky tened, a morning the details of the affair were tele-hed to Governor Bloxham, and he was asked tye the train, which was then still within the s of the State, stopped, and the men brought here. He telegraphed back that he could not fore in any way. The local suthorides will report the matter fully to the Govern-stating what was done and complianing the white captain who was in command of rain made no effort whatever to control his and prevent them from committing the out-

rage.

The cavalrymen all declared that the captain sent them after the man. General Copplinger was apprized of the facts this morning, but he took no action that was satisfactory to the authorities, and it was dropped with him, and the only satisfaction hoped for is the punishment of the officer in charge of the command. e Rough Elders left here to-night for Montauk t and the Clinton is being loaded for San-Point, and the Clinton is being lost tiago and will sail to-morrow.

TROOPS GOING FROM PACIFIC COAST.

TRANSPORTS SAIL FOR HONOLULU-PREPARING

FOR FURTHER EXPEDITIONS TO MANILA. San Francisco, Aug. 7.-The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, with detachments of the 1st New-York Regiment and Volunteer Engineers.

started yesterday for Honolulu. At 6 o'clock in the morning the Nelson hoisted ter anchor, and without any of the ceremonles which have marked the departure of previous transports started on her voyage for Honolulu. The Laxme, in similar manner, started on her voyage t o'clock, and an hour later the ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, was towed out to sea aid, with a fair wind, spread all her canvas and at a dipping gait started on her long voyage to

The hips of the first transport fleet to Mantla are expected to return in about ten days, and with the Scandia and the Arizona, now in preparation, vill form the next expedition for Manila. This expedition will be under the command of

Brigadier Ceneral King.

The Scardia and the Arizona will take the 7th
California Fegiment, two battalions of the 18th and 23d regiment, and nine hundred recruits for the regiments with have already departed. Before Sepamber 15 all the troops now in camp here will projably have been dispatched to Ma-

here will probably have been dispatched to Ma-nila, for with the return of the first transport fleet and its scond departure the bulk of the men in camp can becarried.

The second flet probably will return before the end of August, and these ships, consisting of the China, the Colot the Zealandia and the Senator, will more than uffice to take the troops left in camp after the Astralia, the Peking and the Syd-ney have sailed.

RUSSIA'S GRIP IN CHINA. MILES'S ARMY ADVANCES

PORTO RICO TROOPS BEGIN A GENERAL MOVEMENT.

HENRY'S DIVISION GOES TOWARD AD-JUNTAS-TROOP A. OF NEW-YORK. CONVOYS TRANSPORTATION

COLUMN.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 7.-A general advance of the American forces began this morning The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, conof the 11th Infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left toward Adjuntas.

Troop A, of New-York; the Philadelphia City Troop and Troop H, of the 6th Regulars, are

Wire communication with General Brooke, on

the right, has not yet been established. Colonel Rice, of General Miles's staff, will probably be assigned to the command of the

General Wilson has moved the headquarters General Schwan, with the 11th Regular In-

fantry and two batteries, moved to-day through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke is moving north from Guay-

AMERICANS SEIZE CUSTOM-HOUSE. Madrid, Aug. 7.-An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized

THE MASSACHUSETTS FLOATED.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 6, via St. Thomas, setts was floated last night, and will proceed overland if peace is declared.

The plans of the Army are to cross the island.

FIRED UPON BY PICKETS.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 6.-Major Flagler, into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

GENERAL STONE CLEARS THE ROAD.

to the northwest, and frequent alarms are given, but there has been no fighting as yet.

CAPTURE OF GUAYAMA

Ponce, Aug. 6. Morning. General Brooke's guard entered Guayama yesterday,

five hundred, was driven back toward Cayey.

Madrid, Aug. 7.-An official dispatch from ported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spanfards made a brave defence, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spanjards were killed.

AMERICAN SHIPS AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, D. W. L. Aug. 7.—The Mayflower and the Annapolis are here coaling. The New-Orleans was off the port yesterday,

til the expiration of three months from the date of her last visit. She returned westward to-

HASTENING REINFORCEMENTS TO MILES.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- General Wade's reinforcements for General Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations The agreement to negotiate a treaty of peace does not necessarily carry with it a cessation of hostilities. In the case of the Mexican War it was a month after the peace negotiations be gan before hostilities were declared to be closed, and if it is desirable these reinforcements may be interepted and returned to the United States after they sail. The present plans of Secretary Alger all contemplate that they shall leave the United States, especially as it is felt that with the practical field experience they will acquire in Porto Rico under favorable climatic conditions they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the Government's reconstruction policies.

TROOPS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

NO REGIMENT YET SELECTED TO GO ON THE OBDAM-LANDING THE WOUNDED FROM THE LAMPASAS.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 7 (Special).-General Grant has not yet selected the regiment which will accompany him and his staff on the transport Obdam to Porto Rico. The contest among the colonels of the regiments here for a place on the ship, which is the only one here now, is spirited, and it can be stated officially that none of them has been informed by the General that his regiment would be assigned to the Obdam. Rumor has it that the 5th Illinois will embark to-morrow morning on this vessel, but Colonel Culver is not so satisfied that he will cease to press his claim. The Obdam took all of the freight left behind by the other transports to-day, and at 6 o'clock dropped out in the stream to wait for troops. This has been a day without especial incident

among the five regiments here, the only event of interest being the dress parade to-night by the 1st Kentucky, under Colonel Castleman, which was witnessed by several thousand people. The United States transport Lampasas, No. 30, which arrived at Old Point last night with sick and wounded, began to discharge the heroes from Ponce this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There

Continued on second page.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

Spain's reply to the American peace conditions has been approved by the Queen Regent and the Cabinet and sent to Paris for transmission to Washington. The Spanish Government is convinced that the reply wil bring about an early end of hostillties.

The general advance of the various divisions the American Army in Porto Rico has be-BELIEF IN MADRID THAT THE END OF THE WAR IS NEAR gun. The troops are moving in directions which will take them through the principal towns of the eastern part of the island.

The 1st Regular Cavalry and the Rough Riders have sailed from Santiago for Montauk Point on the Miami and the Matteawan.

THE GUSSIE PROBABLY SAFE.

GENERAL CORBIN DISCREDITS REPORTS THAT THE TRANSPORT IS LOST.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- Adjutant-General Corbin said to-night that, while no definite information had been received by the War Department concerning the steamer Gussle, reported lost off the southwest coast of Cuba, he was reasonably

sure the vessel was safe. She was sent to Santiago with supplies, and from there was to go to Porto Rico with ordnance stores for the army of invasion. Dispatches about transports from both General Shafter and General Miles were received today, and, as no reference is made to the Gus sie, it is taken for granted that she is carrying out the programme arranged for her

According to the officers of the Atlas Line steamer Andes, which arrived here on Saturday night from Port Limon, the steamer Gussle, which sed by the Government to carry supplies to Cuba. The Gussie carried the first expedition with supplies for the relief of the Cubans from Tampa but owing to the fact that her movements had bee e public the Spaniards prevented her landing She made several other trips with equal misfortune According to First Mate Petersen of the Andes the steamer passed the wreck of a side-wheel on the Colorado Reefs, thirty-five miles west of ape Antonio, and about one hundred and twenty Caje Antonio, and about one hundred and twentyfive miles from Havana. Mate Petersen saw the
wreekage, and informed Captain Cote of the
Andes. The wreek was about two miles distant
from the steamer, and the bow and stern of the
wreek could be seen distinctly, as well as the
paddle-boxes and the walking-beam. The decks
were awash. Attached to the walking-beam was
a white flag, which had been evidently placed there
to denote that the steamer needed assistance.
The officers of the Andes assert that
could not have mistaken the wreek of any
other steamer for that of the Gussle, as she was
the only side-wheel vessel in those waters.
According to "The Shipping Record" the Gussle
is a side-wheel from steamer of 998 gross tons
and 515 net tons. Her dimensions are 221.6 feet
length, 32.8 feet beam and 5.8 feet depth of hold.
Shie was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1872, and
was evened by the Morgan Line.

CUBA A HARD NUT.

"THE LONDON TIMES" ON THE WORK OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Aug. 8.-"The Times" says editorially

"It is a hard nut the negotiators have to crack regarding Cuba. garrison the island, and it would be rather absurd to be compelled to ask the Spanish troops to remain to keep order there. There is such a thing as victory so complete and easy as to be nore embarrassing than a struggle upon something like equal terms

"Had the Spanish Army in Cuba been beaten in the field the situation would have been much less complicated, as the administration of the sland would simply be taken over by the vic

"The American War Office is the subject of criticism from men of all parties, and Secretary Alger, as our New-York correspondent austically observes, is regarded seriously as a

"There undoubtedly has been most serious upon the manifesto of the generals, it is not sultations seemed to leave no doubt that the improbable that the War Office would have gone | nation wants peace. I do not mean to say that on covering up its own mistakes until the Santiago force had succumbed entirely to disease and privation.

Now the troops are being deported from the goes every trace of American power to deal with a possession of which Spain is to be de-"No native government is possible. No Amer-

ican government is ready or likely to be ready for a long time to come. In the mean time, the Spanish Army is starving with the civil popula-tion. Events seem to have moved so quickly as to leave the American War Office absolutely as to leave the unprepared to deal with problems much greater than the provisioning of the field force at San-

FOR SETTLEMENT OF CUBAN DEBT.

London, Aug. S.-A special dispatch from Madrid says that "El Imparcial" moots a new solution for the settlement of the Cuban debt. It takes it for granted that the United States annot be asked to assume the burden of about \$160,000,000 of debt existing when the rebellion began in 1895, and the \$450,000,000 spent since, and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the

take to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so, which "El Imparcial" affects to believe Cuba could soon do, when its vast natural resources were developed under an American protectorate.

The same paper goes on to say that Spanish finances will be very scriously compromised, and the interests of Spanish and foreign holders of Cuban stock also, if the United States does nothing for the Cuban debts. The Madrid press insists that this matter will yet be mooted in the negotiations between Spain and the United States.

ASSEMBLING OF CORTES DISCUSSED. Paris, Aug. 7.-The Madrid correspondent of the "Temps" says:

"The Cabinet Council to-day discussed the question of assembling the Cortes, but no decision was reached, as the Ministers desire to scertain if the United States considers the approval of Parliament necessary to the definitive signing of the treaty of peace."

PUBLIC IS LITTLE CONCERNED. London, Aug. 8 .- A special dispatch from Madrld says:

"Apparently the public is little concerned about the progress of peace negotiations. There were builtights as usual to-day (Sunday), and the customary amusements proceeded with the utmost gayety."

ANARCHIST PLOT IN MADRID.

Madrid, Aug. 7 .- "El Epoca" states that the police are investigating an Anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage which was to have been carried out to-mor-row, on the anniversary of the assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo.

NEWS FROM PLAYA DEL ESTE.

Playa del Este, Cuba, Aug. 7.—The fleet is still here intact, awaiting word from Washington. The collier Lebanon, towing a coal schooner, arrived to-day. The schooner Admiral Sampson with provisions for sale also arrived. Both schooners are from Key West.

The converted yacht Vixen was sent to Santiago this morning to get the registered mail held there for the fleet.

The St. Louis is still here awalting a decision of the question of her entering Santiago Harbor.

ANSWER

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AMERICAN PEACE CONDITIONS.

QUEEN REGENT AND CABINET APPROVE THE REPLY TO

Madrid, Aug. 7, 10 p. m.—The Cabinet Council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply will be telegraphed to Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to-night, so that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will receive it to-morrow.

The Government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington Government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

QUEEN REGENT APPROVES GENERAL LINES OF REPLY.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, had a conference with the Queen Regent this morning. Her Majesty approved the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Señor Sagasta explained to her.

The reason for postponing the Cabinet Council until 6 o'clock this evening was that the note was not fully drawn up.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the Queen Regent to-day, all the reports of her approval yesterday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS IN HER NOTE OF REPLY.

According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defence of her rights and territories.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American Commissioners to discuss a régime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Señor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, told the Queen Regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

SPAIN'S ANSWER AND THE PART PRE-MIER SAGASTA PLAYED IN FOR-MULATING IT.

London, Aug. 8.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"To-day all the best authorities agree that the explanations reached Madrid Friday

island as rapidly as possible; but with them | idea that the best men in the country would and party considerations and cordially and disinterestedly endeavor to assist the Government

"This idea, however, if it was ever seriously entertained, was not realized. Perhaps one or two acted in this spirit; but in most cases the cloven foot of the politician peeps out occasionally under the flowing robes of the patriot. Senor Sagasta, in professing to consult them anxiously in a great crisis of the national history, was in reality astutely laying traps for

"If these suspicions had any real foundation in all the interviews he spoke with apparent frankness and a sincerity and personal disinterestedness that might well have disarmed all but the most hardened politicians.

"Even when it was suggested that he ought to leave to more capable hands the task of concluding peace, he displayed no impatience or resentment. He even showed the most perfect courtesy to Senor Romero y Robledo, listening

"As to the context of Spain's reply, the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contentious matter, accepts simply in principle the four demands of President McKinley's first communication and suggests an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand, others affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war, tending to prove that, as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected to pay a war indemnity either in money or territory."

SUBSTANCE OF SPAIN'S ANSWER. London, Aug. 8.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The answer of the Spanish Government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for, and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. "A commission composed of Spaniards and

Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Forto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The Commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same

body.
"The treaty will be signed subject to approval by the Cortes, which will be convoked immediately."

ACCEPTS AMERICAN TERMS. OFFICIALS LOOK FOR PEACE.

END OF THE WAR BELIEVED TO BE IN SIGHT-TERMS WILL NOT BE CHANGED.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Paris that the Spanish Government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace, the officials are proceeding under th conviction that the end has come, and are giving attention to the steps to be taken next.

In view of the delay in coming to this conclu-

Spanish Government was about to enter a ples in abatement, and the answer would again be nconclusive. In this case the President was sed to deal firmly with the issue; to give withdrawn, and to let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the condition would be more severe than those first laid down

fort to secure any material change in the conditions it will meet with prompt rejection. THE CUBAN DEBT QUESTION.

Some reference has been made in the Alspatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish Government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States note given out from the White House made no reference to this subject, and it cannot be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But, presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners who are to meet later to frame the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though Cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by th

United States. Based upon The Associated Press reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer to Spain, it was calculated by the Department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the President before to-morrow, and that was also the belief of the French Ambassador. From the length of time consumed in its preparation the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the consumption of much time in following it first to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, transmitting it over the cable, and then retranslating it at the

French Embassy. In the case of the last note the attaches of the Embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish Government, though the conference with the President closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the Ambassador in possession of the United States note. Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of the United States terms, some negotiations may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned, If has not yet been determined how this shall be

HOW AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED. There are two ways open. The first is a mili-

done.

tary capitulation by the Captain-Generals of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the Islands and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of General Toral's forces at Santiago, where, occurring in the midst of the campaign, there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms. Spain having succumbed, it might be urged that

the United States might grant a concession on this point without fear of having its action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal. This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba. as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be set-